wer fall of filth to and confurthments, want

fore in the history of the world. Constant

supplies of goods and merchandles are

broughtinto Richmond from Maryland, Goods

of all earn are smaggled into Bushyllle and

Memphis, from Louisville. And in definice

of the revenue laws of the South, and the

vigilance of the blockade, they are finded in

New Orleans from the North. And wineng

all classes of dealers, in all articles, exharbi-

tant prices are demanded for their commodities. Even rampaut Southern men, speculate

upon the couditions of the country, and its

the expense of the pane soldiers, fighting

their battles. It is a curious phenomenon

that the former is required to pay a double

that he must drop his prices for what he pro-

duces at half rates! This disposition to

speculate upon the requisiry of the country,

and the families of the soldlers, is the most

mertifying feature of the war. We are lob!

of the various spectes of Yenkee tricks, in

this lion, among Lincoln's heards of specula-

Lore, but even these might afford to take les-

sons in awindling from our patriots of the

South: The Government has taken posses-

sion of the Railroads to do its own transpor-

tation, and the tradsportation of the public-

is set aside, limitreds of ear-loads of su-

gar, suit, molasses, fuel, meat, and all kinds

to reach their destination, by reason of the

setion of those in charge of the roads. To

what extent the Government Contractors and

Railroad managers, are engaged in these com-

binations and corepiracies, God only knows.

The public feeling is becoming very bitter

The Richmond Szammer, a lending Seces-

sion organ, thus concludes an article upon

tions held to the math, mace the war, with reference to

currency, discoverage as hours and other matters of public thousand. At access to metaat the providing tight prices.

the anomalemnics speculations going on in the necessa-ries of life, the deficient transportation of the retironds and the wholesale sungiting that is rife, also afford matters weighty enough for the defiberations of a Con-vention of the people.

Official Incompetency.

The Richmond Examiner, of Oct. 4th, thus

sets forth the weakness, mismanagement, and

culpable remissness of those in office, and

entrusted with the Commissariat of the

Southern army -an army left on short rations

for the last two months. Such deircts are

not calculated to stimulate young men to

Pofects in our Commissariat Short

Rations.

No department of our army is more important than the

complemental and bought which hope attendancement,

We are croubly missions that Place has not been a day

within the not two mention when full rations have been never to the army. Livere has been great and aimost

constant want of conding and soap. Sometimes there is no forces, and for the last loss topy of leased that there has

open perfect sugar nor race. Wante fac touche have been

copy.ves, of carriers and soop, the daily waste in a sopple divising of the active in telester is stated to have been at

to deroug pointed, of within, with one of two exceptions, to derough winners if the been fallent. Sometimes it has been buried, but more being but if jets on the surface of

the carta to patrify and to generate assesse. A few consequentials and wicks distributed to each regiment would enough them to convert the date of the colories, free

of transportation into realizing to the testeriment its highest takes, and permissing to the tenry all applies incost light, of which there is now empligh for implies used to

uig no unecommon thing for brig our to have ound to a salk wil non- a cancle in the introde, except such as are b light

Write the army has been almost cutively deprived of some for the last awe ment is, fee Pairt est deput at Man-iance line feely menuted with hogsmens of epoched become to the detrument of the neural and closuliness of

the treighborhood, and notice in dontrol natever used the rational, running to the very don of the depot, to trans-port this mass of greens to Rechitorin, or other pounts,

here, of which our men are untrely depliced is a Southern stage. The stage may be said of organ, and

county over. It is form but store from in the Government of his tering in the collect, or wanted fand, in the Government them is remained to descript the triple of particle of the lines on the Comments because the fact that

The Morthern and Southern Pay.

ing the salaries of both the Northern and

Southern army, from which it will be seen

that the Southern Confederacy has fixed the

Distinguished Kentuckians.

During the week past, Cot. Preston, Ex-

On Subarate nas

Below we give a comparative table, show-

with melevisigni means.

States :

Autores and married

affirer Butycaids ...

against these combinations.

this aubject :

be seed welling by family a seemed

Came, Tennesquals as who are the often

ge statistics of galley to entrypole a sixt

W. C. BROWNLOW, Editor and Proprietor. "THE UNION THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS." TERMS:-TWO DOLLARS, IN ADVANCE

VOLUME XXIII.

PURESTAN WESELY BY G. BROWNLOW.

Terms of Subscription. TWO DOLLARS a year, paper is interestly in advance. By activary will be received for a lass period than

SEE Months.

Less itsancer can be series through the Post Office, at the refit of the Publisher, which the property of the Publisher which the property of the Post-atheder is tall on for the appendix for a sixted.

Less circles for Office of binners a many give the Post on County and State to which the paper has been an

flates of Advertising. STILLE LOUR OF BUSYABLE MAKE OUR SQUARE.

to of Squares | 1 Time 12 tors, | Manth | \$ Manth | \$ themes | 1 tm Helf Square, 61 on \$2.00 83 b0 \$3.00 84 80 95 to the Square, 1 00 2 00 2 50 4 00 5 00 16 0

my Calls in previous to become conditates will be in-mand so other advertisements, to be published invariably OR WITCHES. All advert someons on which the number of insertions sandinds. Adversagements will be recedifical due when inserted,

So advertise means the a distance will be inserted up-tern accompany to a distance will be inserted up-tern accompany to a regularance account in come where the mirrorines is proven to be punctual.

Brownlow's Whin.

KNOZVILLE, TEXX.: Saturday Morning, October 18, 4861.

The Gown in the Pulpit.

We observe in some of our exchanges, s controversy among some Mechadists, as to adopting the lipiscopul form of service, in the particular of wearing or gown in the pulpit. For our part, we consider it a matter of no ing-ortance a bat some men wear in the pulpit. it these degenerate days. The individuality of Methodism, we consider as gone; and Methodism as handed dawn by Wesley and Asbury less been destroyed by modern funovotions. There is a general tendency among Methodist Preachers to minic Military men. to kang swords to their sides, and stick feathers in their hats.

So for as Gounz are concerned, we have only to say, that Mr. Wesley sent over to this country, a litteray by Dr. Coke, and Bishop Asbury and Bishop Coke both used the liturgy and gown in their ministrations. It is true, however that after Bishop Asbury became Americanized, he took of his gown, laying aside the English relic of a religious aristocracy. But in this degenerate age, it is a question with us, whether the gown is most disgraced or the preacher who wenes it. A Methodist preacher succumbing to the war clamor of the day, and compromising the dignity and honor of the pulpit by drinking liquor, we should think, is note ' sely to disgrace the cierical gown that the gown is to disgrace him. Admiring a fitness in things, we suggest to all such the use of a dirty saddle blanket, cutting a hole in the centre, and sticking the head through!

We do not wish to be understood as reflecting mean Preachers who serve in the army us Chaptains. Good men, men of prayer and faiti, who serve God faithfully, nught to accompany all the Regiments going into the service, to preach repentance to the soldiers in besith, and to administer the consolations of religion to those was are sick and dying. What we object to is, the improvement of the army regulations and morals, at the expense of the pulpit. Rother, we object to the figury done to the Army, by the digredation of the

"Deluded by the Leaders."

These office-secking Secasionists, excuse the common people of the Union party, the real bone and sinew of the country, such as farmers, mechanics, and laborers, for baving stood by the Government of their country, on the ground that they were " deleded by the leaders," and knew not what they were doing. The plain English of their apology is, that the renk and the of the thirty thousand Union voters of East Tenovesce, are a pack of ignorant dupes, without sense, intelligence, or independence, - the tools, auder-strappers, and slaves of a few Union leaders: This is a high compliment! And it comes from certain late Union leaders, who have gone over, and pay of its nemy far is advance of the United got their reward, for their treachery. They claim to know that the common people are will fools, and they themselves assisted in delud- L utmost Cometani ing them, up to the time of their taking the bounty, and ming over! have well made

Now, there is one contingency in which we shull give credit to this charge, and that is, in the event of these people ever roting to Printen Promote one of these, their villifiers, either in a civil or military point of view. Their papers bare all time charged it their official bliaracters their speakers one and all thus villity, shander, and ridicate the very men tor, and Jone C. BRECKINGEOUR, the late Dis- past ten o'clock, on the morning of the 4th of whose tates they solicit to elect their man, inpion candidate for the Presidency passed. Should they tota for them, under any elecum. throng, our city, going South, and making stances, in any contest, in all time to come, it speeches to the people and soldiers. They all prove to the world that they are fools, exited that they were fleeing from Federal without resentment, without pride of chor- Despotism in their own State, having crossed acter, and only fit to serve as the slaves of the mountains into Virginia, in the neighthe men they vote to put in office ! borbood of Abingdon!

KNOXVILLE, TENN., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861. NUMBER 41.

typestic and Smugglinges and end files The Post-Office Department. From the Bayettarille (Fram.) Charper. The business of smuggling is going on POSTMASTER REAGAN NOT THE MAX FOR THE spon as farge a scale as was ever known be-

The conviction seems to be fixing itself up. on the minds of the people that Hon. Inc. H Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Confederate States, is not the man for the station he is attempting to fill. He has been in office for mouths, but has done nothing known to the mblie, we hear it said, to commend him to their favor. Those little conveniences, postage stamps, have not yet sends their appearance, and no knowing when they will. And in the management of the post routes, be seems no better. One of the mail contractors in this county has written repeatedly to the department at Richmond, to know whether he should continue to earry the mail, so as to have some assurance that he would finally get his pay. In short he desires to perform his duties "by authority." But not a syllable can be elicit in roply. If Mr. Rengan treats price for what he gers, whilst he is taught all in the same manner who are connected with the mail service, it is no wender that there is a growing desire for his obduction.

Print the Charletton Charles, Bept. 5 % AN INEFPICIENT OFFICIAL

Will Mr. Postmaster-General Reagan be so obliging as to pay some attention to the mails?
Having very industriously warned off all express managers from doing what they would have done to supply the failures of mails, the Postmarter-General should endeaver to de something or give place to one who could and

From the Nashville Banner, Sept. 26. A BADLY REGULATED DEPARTMENT.

The mails have recently been quite irregular. We have been denied our exchanges almost entirely for several days past. What of provisions, are lying in the depets, unable is the matter? The Post-office Department seems to be in a very bad condition.

From the Nashville Patrick, Sept. 26.

MISMARAGEMENT OF OUR PORTAL AFFAIRS. It was expected that a change of Government wanted derange and confuse, to a certain extent, the postal arrangements of the South; but it was also to be expected that, with proper industry and energy, this department of the new Government would soon be put in a condition to insure the prompt and regular transmission of mail matter. This expectation bas, however been disappointed. mails are, if anything, more uncertain, irregular and dilatory than they have been at any time since the department was organized at Montgomery .-The Government is certainly paying large sums for the transportation and delivery of the mails. This complaint is not local, but the same inclinioney seems to pervade the entire South. It is manifest in all directions alike. Somebody is grievously at fault. If the carriers of the mails are permitted to take and bring them at their own convenience, or not carry them at all, we had better abandon the system and try some other. If there are no penalties for neglect and failure, or if the penalties are not enforced, there can and will he no improvement.

The people are all, men, women and children, deeply interested in this subject; its importance can searcely be over-estimated .--They are paying nearly double the direct tax thes have heretofore paid to keep up and sustain the department, and are yet through some cause, dealed the advantages of it .--Their money is paid for nothing, and we are bound to believe that it goes into hands that do not earn it. It is time this state of things should have on end. It has been patiently borne but there to a limit to endurance.

The Grave of President Monroe.

The New York Times calls attenton to the fact that the remains of President Monroe are interred in a burial ground of that city without even a monument to mark his resting place. He lies beaenth a simple slab, upon which is merely the inscription, "J. Monroe, Robert Tillotson, Vault No. 147." There is nothing to indicate that the James Monroe mentioned is is the Mouroe who was in the battle or White Piains, and received a ball in his shoulder at the attack on Trenton; who was Minister to France in 1094, and afterwards to England; who was Secretary of State in 1811, and for two terms President of these United States. Yet such is the fact that the well stained slab of marble, two feat square, Southern stope. The sider may be said of ogar, and yet with a country intersected with represent power ting the very heart of the stray, that furnishing me ment and the term heart and the stray parchases, the soldiers who increase the bregon and defend the country are they after day intermed the bregon and defend the country are they after day intermed by the commissioners that there is beather sugar, they may or condition to be had. There is foul. is all the monument Ex-President Monroe has The Times states the following additional facts

As Mr. Mooroe was a Virginian, it is the supposition of most people that be died and was buried within the Old Dominion; but this is an erenm

Mr. Monroe, in his last days, resided with 8. Gonverneur, late postmaster of this city, who married his only daughter. Their residence was on the corner of Prince and Elm

The venerable Dr. Francis tells us that he often met Mr. Monroe walking when the weather was fine, and that on these occasions he was the object of most affectionate attention. He has often met him making parchases for the family at the Centre Market, where all the stallmen knew and honored him. He was tall and spare, very modest in his bearing, dignified and gentlemanty in his address. He was hesitating and diffident-as polite to the poorest and the humblest as any He was one of the most industrious of mena hard student-and his cares left their marks on his face. The wound be received at Tranton was felt many years afterwards; indeed, throughout all his life; he occasionally suffered from it.

His attendent was his con-in-law's family Minister to Spain, Mr. Hongs, a State Seuaphysicien, Dr. Berger. He expired at half-

His funeral was a very imposing one-the largest at that time that had ever been seen in New York. The military under tieneral without a word accompanied with the word summers. Some command, which is required of them, and need only at times, CONFECTIONERS AND FRUIT DEALERS, in New York. The military under General Jacob Morton, Grand Marshal, filled Broadwhich it passed to the cemetery. The day a gentle reminder. But it is a singular fact was fine, and the signs of mourning were that men who are kind in every other relation South Side, 3 doors below Howard St.

in which his dust still lies, is on the east side of the cometery, just to the right of the main walk as you look in from the entrance. The passer-by will notice a small pole, on which a dove-house is perched. Within a yard of that dove-house is the sacred spot.

Mr. Monroe shares even his grave with anther man. He had no wealth when he died, and, in his death no tomb of his own.

Invaluble Recipe For Making Bread. In the first place, there are indispensable requisites for making bread, viz :-- Good flour, yeast, and a careful hand. From three quarts of sifted flour, take one half pint of it in a separate vessel, and scald it with builling water; let the paste cool to blood heat, and then add one egg, one ten sprouful of sals, one cup of well risen yeast; whip the whole. well with a spoon, and then pour it into the midet of three quarts of floar : knead it well, with as much warm water as will make it into a moderately still dough; let your bread rise till at feast twice its size then, after again kneading a great deal, mould out your loaves or rolls to smooth, regular forms, wet them over with cold water, to prevent eracking, and set them to rise again under a clean close, sill by touching on one side, they will quiver on the other, then wet again with cold water and bake immediately. If the fermentation has not arrived at this point, the brend will not be sufficiently light-if it is suffered to go beyoud this point, the brend will lose its swentness. A tin kettle with a closely fitting cover, is best to set your bread to raise in, particularly when it is set to raise over night, to be baked for breakfast in the murning .-Your bread should be set to raise in a moderately warm place, in winter, and a cool place in snumer. I use yeast cakes as more convenient, more easily kept sweet, and fess ex ensive. I make them thus: Boil as many hops as you can grasp in one hand, in a quart of water, down to three half pints, then pour over it a cupfull of sifted flour, through a seive or cuilender; let it get cold; then add a pint of well risen yeast, and as much ladian meal as will make a stiff dough; set it by to raise, and when quite spongy and light, sift your board over with meal, make your cakes thin and lay them on it to der; turn them frequently while drying. After they are thoroughly dry, hang them in a clean bag in your kitchen, to insure them from moisture. Do not dry them in the sun or near a fire. either will destroy their life. I usually put my board of yeast cakes to dry on the highest shelf in the kitchen, after sifting them over with meal, which can be shaken off with the dust, which will unavoidably fall upon them.

Tribute of Respect.

-Dollar Newspaper.

On the announcement of the sudden and unexpected death of Marens L. Miller, a meeting on the students of Georgetown Masonic Institute, was held at said Institute, on the 2nd day of Oct. 1861, wherenpon Wm. A. Campbell, was called to the Chair, and C. R. Winter, to act as Secretary. The Chairman then appointed J. H. Neely, J. A. Shillett, J. H. Smith, Wm. D. Browder, John Rogers, W. P. Solomon and D. Wilson, a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions, who after due consideratin reported as follows :

WHEREAS, It bath pleased Almighty God to remove from our school our beloved fellow student, Marcus L. Miller, in the prime of life, shortly after the opening of our present ses-sion, the having recited but one lesson, being then sick unto death) being unwilling that so kind a fellow student should pass from among us without some testimonial of our appreciation of his kindness.

Resolved. That in the death o' this our fellow student we have lost a friend whose kindness has not failed to inspire among us the kindest feelings as is the case with his associates generally.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with

his relatives and friends. Kraulens. That we wear the usual badge of

mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be presented to his bereaved relatives, and a copy be farnished the Editor of the Knoxville Wing, with the request that the same be inserted.

John Rogens, Ch'mn of Committee.

Milking Cows.

To insure the greatest yield of milk from a cow, she should not only be well fed and well leaded, but also well milked. Now it is not every man or every maid, who can squeeze the fluid from a cows adder, that is a good

It is important in the first place, that a cow's bag should be clean. For this purpose, when the animal is stabled on they nie or should be during the winter, on all farms, and throughout the year by many-let the whole adder be washed with cold water, and immediately thoroughly dried with a towel. The advantages of this practice to the heath of the unimal and the bealthmess of the mitk we great and manifest; and in this way, too, we escape the black sediment of which milk buyers to constantly complain, and which is nothing else than small particles of manure, brushed from the bag and belly of the cow into the milk pail. The hands of the milk-man by this process become washed clean, of necessity; an operation too generally omitted by those who consider themselves new and careful. The same process obvintes the sup- who, not having practice at home, forced posed necessity of moistening the tests by themselves upon the army through influen-milking a fine stream into the hands and that relatives. But the Medical Board of this washing the teats therewith—a fifthy prac- division of the army has been disbanded and tice followed by almost all men and too many will be re-organized. It is the regret of our

The udder being now cooled and cleansed, we are ready to begin milking. If the Low be well trained she will now extend her leg i backwards her hind leg for your convenience. | B m. avament. canerally adopted by our citizens. The vault | as husband, father, neighbor and master- | margo-ime

are rough in the treatment of gentle "bossy." It they say "hoist," it is in stentorian tones; and too generally the first intimation of their wishes is conveyed in a striking manner, by the edge of a heavy milking stool. Now a considerable experience among sulking mothers of the herd, has convinced us the harshness of tone or petty cruelty is not only not productive of good results, but is extremely disadrantageous. Many cows, that hold up their wilk to a cross milker, will give down freely to one more gentle. And the sack of grain, or other weight across the loins; which is well used to compel the unimal to give men, would have been necalled for if a kind hand had always drawn her milk, or could soon be dispensed with, if gentleness takes hold of the teats.

Now the con may kick. Well we have in previous numbers of this journal, shown that to return kick for kick is a poor method of converting Molly from the error of her ways, but she may be completely cured by kind-

When fairly seated, it is of the utmost consequence that the milking should be done without violence, and as rapidly as possible. Many persons who pride themselves upon their fast milking, jerk the t-ats violently, and others will cause them to become sore by the pressure of their finger nails. The best milkors scarcely move their elbows, but with the upper portion of the hand grasping and compressing the test, force the jet of milk by the pressure of the lower fingers.

Whether a caw should be milked before, after, or during feeding, is a question of micomstances. R. L. Allen, in his excellent work on "domestic animals," recommendati we rightly remember, that they may be milked while feeding, for the reason, that while thus engaged they will more readily let down their milk; but many cows, at other times quiet, will be a little uneasy when eating, and auxious to get all that belongs to them, and a share of their neighbor's also. For this rea-son we always milked before feeding, that the feed might appear as a reward of merit. Where one has but one or two cows, it is of course a matter of little moment.

In fine, we recommend to those who want much milk and good milk, kindness and cleanlinear .- Janenal of Agriculture.

A Card.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25, 1861. Having been to Keutucky and on my return home, was arrested in Fentress County, Tennessee, and taken to Knoxville, kept in confinement twenty-two days, and very many false reports having been circulated, I deem it due to myself, and also to the committee that acted in concert with me, to try to correct the talse reports that are in the public

mind. My mission was for peace. I was instructed by the committee, to try to ascertain how the election for Representatives had gone off in Kentucky, and uny other information by which we would be able, on my return home, to quiet the minds of some rebellious Union men with whom we are associated.

As to the object of trying to procure men, arms, or ammunition, it was no named to me, by any one, neither would I have gone on any such mission. JAMES H. NORMAN.

In testimony of the truth above written, we, the committee subscribe our names : A. A. Clingan, A. J. Ross. Col. Jas. T. Bradford, N. Ross, J. F. Cleveland. C. D. Champion, Rev. T. D. Tipton, T. L. Cate, Col. Stephen Beard, J. F. Larason, Ezq.

Gen. Fremont's Telegram.

James L. Kirby.

The following is the telegram sent by Gen. Fremont to Washington relative to the surrender of Lexington: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT,

St. Louis, September 23d. Cot. E. D. Townskyp : I have a telegram rom Brookfield that Lexington has fallen into Price's hands, he having ent off Mulligan's supply of water. Reinforcements of 4,000 men under Sturgls, by the capture of terry boats, had no means of crossing the river in time. I am taking the field, and hope to destroy the enemy either before or after the junction of the forces under McCullach .-Please notify the President immediately.

Jour O. FRRMONT, (Signed) Major Gen. Commanding.

Human Glery.

The temple of Jerusalem passed away; and of its magnificence only a few crumbling. pilgrim-kissed stones remain. The Parthenon, the brightest gens on the hone of the earth, is now a beap of rhins. The Roman Forom is now a cow market, the Tarpeian Rock a cabbage garden; and the Palace of Casars a rope walk. The Pyramida themselves-those gigantic memorials of a gigantic race-are all hastening to decay. The Tiber, once so celebrated is a maddy stream, the Illisans, once so glorious, is choked with weeds, and Olympus, a bleak hill, and the Acropolis forsaken.

bor A corresponding of the Union and American, writing from Fairfax C. H. Va., on the 20th ult., says :

Our sick list has been increased, resulting from the incompetency of young surgeons principal surgeons that Br. Paul P. Rve. of Nashville, was not placed at the head of the Medical Staff.

JOS. C. TOWNSEND.